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in height by eleven and a half inches in width. These dimensions possess the following recommendations :—

1st,—They are simple and easily recalled to mind.

2nd,—They are adequate for all plants which you may wish to put up yourself, and will include almost all mounted specimens which you are likely to receive from others. The only exception to this that I know of, was a collection of mounted ferns, imported by our lamented friend Denslow from Mr. Smith, of London, whose sheets were an inch or two larger each way.

3rd,—Most of the paper as found in the market can be cut up into these dimensions without much loss or waste. Owners of very large collections can order their paper direct from the manufacturers, of the exact size they desire, but this is impracticable for small quantities, and hence the present consideration is important.

I would remark that your stationer may tell you, that he can only cut certain paper, which you have selected, an eighth of an inch less in one of its dimensions than the size asked for ; thus, in order to avoid a curling or bending of the margin, it may be necessary to have your folded genus covers eleven and seven-eighths inches wide, instead of fully twelve inches, and this slight difference may be disregarded, as it is more than allowed for in the size of the sheets for species.

In putting up mosses, there are two plans which are sanctioned by different botanists. Some, like Prof. A. Gray, attach them to sheets of the same size as they do other plants. The advantage of this is, that the sheets will fit into the same pigeon holes as those containing the phænogamous plants ; the disadvantage is, that, since most mosses are small, a large part of the sheet will often be wasted room.

Other botanists use smaller sheets for mosses, in which case it is well to cut the ordinary genus covers and the sheets for species into four parts, and this will give a convenient size, and enable you to use the paper you have on hand. By this plan, however, smaller pigeon holes or paste-board boxes will be required. Every botanist must make his own choice between these two methods.

Some reader may like to know what quality of paper to select both for covers and sheets. I would say in reply, that I have obtained my paper recently from Asa L. Shipman & Son, Stationers, 25 Chambers St., N. Y., who have samples of the quality of paper used by Prof. Gray and Prof. Eaton, kindly furnished me by the latter.

F. J. B.

10. *Baccharis halimifolia*, L.,—grows on the edge of salt marsh, inside of Throg's Neck, quite near Fort Schuyler ; also along the southern edge of the salt marsh through which the Pocantico empties into the Hudson. In both places also grow *Iva frutescens*, L., and *Helenium autumnale*, L. *Solidago tenuifolia*, Pursh, I have found in several places back from the river, all the way from Dobb's Ferry to Sing Sing. *Helianthus decapetalus*, L., is frequent in Westchester Co., but by no means as common as in Central New York. *H. tuberosus*, L., either as a scape or otherwise, I have frequently seen in various places in Westchester Co. and on Long Island.